REMARKS

1.   Reconsideration and further prosecution of the above-identified application are respectfully requested in view of the amendments and discussion that follows. Claims 1-58 are pending in this application.

Claims 1-4, 6-18, 21-28, 30-38, 42-47, 49-52 and 55-58 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Pat. No. 6,018,749 to Rivette et al. ("the Rivette '749 patent"). Claims 5, 19, 20, 29 and 48 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being obvious over the Rivette '749 patent in view of U.S. Pat. No. 5,806,079 to Rivette et al. ("the Rivette '079 patent"). Claims 38-41 and 53 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(a) as being obvious over the Rivette '749 patent in view of U.S. Pat. No. 5,241,671 to Reed et al. After a careful review of the claims, it has been concluded that the rejections are in error and the rejections are, therefore, traversed.

2.   Claims 1-4, 6-18, 21-28, 30-38, 42-47, 49-52 and 55-58 have been rejected as being anticipated by the Rivette '749 patent. In particular, the Examiner asserts that "Rivette-749 teaches presenting the extracted information in a second window and the information is free flowing (Fig. 59)" (Office Action of 3/23/05, page 2).

However, independent claims 1, 43, 46, 57 and 58 are not merely limited to "extracted information in a second window and the information is free flowing". Instead, independent claims 1, 43, 46, 57 and 58 are limited to the method step of (and apparatus for) "presenting the extracted information in a second window wherein the extracted information is free flowing which means sentences

and paragraphs of the extracted information flow without interruption in the second window and any line break of the extracted information is handled dynamically depending upon a column width of the second window".

In this regard, FIG. 59 of the Rivette '749 patent fails to provide any teaching regarding the dynamic handling of line breaks based upon column width. For example, window 160 is a text equivalent window of image window 410. However, image window 410 contains two columns. The words "United States Patent" and "Pal et al." merely represent information in a first field [19] that are reproduced exactly in the text equivalent window 160.

Similarly, the reference "Patent Number 4,760,478" merely represents information in a second field [11]. The second field [11] is reproduced exactly in the text equivalent window 160.

The reference "Date of Patent Jul. 26, 1988" similarly represents information in a third field [45]. The third field [45] is reproduced exactly in the text equivalent window 160.

The image window 850 and text equivalent window 835 show a similar relationship. Since the image windows 410, 850 shows fields in two different columns and since the fields are reproduced exactly in the text equivalent windows 160, 835, Fig. 59 of the Rivette '479 patent necessarily fails to show any teaching or suggestion of the dynamic handling of line breaks based upon column width.

In addition, the Rivette '479 patent explicitly states that the dynamic handling of line breaks is to be avoided. For example,

"The purpose of the Equivalent File of the present
invention is to paginate the PTO Text File so that the
data in the Text file can be presented in a paginated
patent-like format, thus facilitating searching in,
and direct citation from the text, a function
heretofore not available using the PTO Text Files. The
pagination process formats the PTO Text File with
correct column breaks, column numbers, end of line
breaks, and line numbers, thus allowing direct
citation, along with the benefits of pure text
searching. The information contained in the Equivalent
File can be used in both a familiar visual format by a
human being and automatically by the computer at the
same time." (the Rivette '479 patent, col. 17, lines
5-16).

Since the Rivette '479 patent corrects end of line breaks,

so that the same words are always in the same position as

the source file the Rivette '479 patent clearly fails to

provide any method step of (or apparatus for) "presenting

the extracted information in a second window wherein the

extracted information is free flowing which means sentences

and paragraphs of the extracted information flow without

interruption in the second window and any line break of the

extracted information is handled dynamically depending upon

a column width of the second window".

This conclusion is reinforced throughout the Rivette

'479 patent. For example,

"In the preferred embodiment of the present invention,
text and image files for documents, such as for
example patent documents, are initially stored on
separate magnetic tape media . . . The text and image
files are synchronized to produce Equivalent Files
using heuristic algorithms to create an approximate
equivalence relationship between the text and the
image files. In the presently preferred embodiment,
the automatic pagination of the text and image files
provides an equivalence relationship, and a final
Equivalent File is obtained through human intervention

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to correct any inaccuracies still remaining after the automatic process has been completed. However, the present invention also contemplates an entirely automatic pagination process which would require no human intervention to obtain a usable Equivalent File." (the Rivette '479 patent, col. 3, lines 33-51).

Since the stated objective of the Rivette '479 patent is equivalency between the text and image files, there is no dynamic handling of line breaks in the Rivette '479 patent.

In addition, the Rivette '479 patent rigidly enforces the absence any changes in line break points. For example,

"Equivalent Files are associated with at least the following types of synchronization information: . . . The positions within the PTO Text File of the first character of each line of text as those lines are displayed in the PTO Image File. This permits the present invention to determine which ASCII text is displayed in each line of each column of the main body of the patent." (the Rivette '479 patent, col. 17, line 66 to col. 18, line 14).

Since the first character of the PTO text file is the same character in the Equivalent File, there cannot be any dynamic handling of line breaks under the Rivette '479 patent.

For any of the above reasons, the Rivette '479 patent does not do the same or any similar thing as that of the claimed invention. Since the Rivette '479 patent does not do the same or any similar thing, the rejections are improper and should be withdrawn.

3.   Claims 5, 19, 20, 29 and 48 have been rejected as being obvious over the Rivette '749 patent in view of the Rivette '079 patent. However, the Rivette '079 patent also fails to provide any teaching or suggestion of the method

step of (or apparatus for) "presenting the extracted
information in a second window wherein the extracted
information is free flowing which means sentences and
paragraphs of the extracted information flow without
interruption in the second window and any line break of the
extracted information is handled dynamically depending upon
a column width of the second window". Since the
combination of the Rivette '479 patent and the Rivette '079
patent fail to teach or suggest this claim element, the
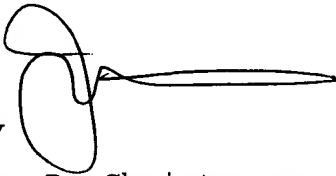rejections are improper and should be withdrawn.

The Examiner asserts that "Official Notice is taken
that it was well known and desired in the art at the time
of the invention to displaying hyperlinks as hypertext"
(Office Action of 3/23/05, page 8). However, the Examiner
makes no attempt to demonstrate that there was any prior
use or suggestion of the use of hyperlinks in the context
of the claimed invention. If the Examiner believes that
there was, then the Examiner is respectfully requested to
provide a reference that establishes such knowledge as
required by MPEP §2144.03.

4. Claims 38-41 and 53 have been rejected as being
obvious over the Rivette '749 patent in view of Reed et al.
However, the Reed et al. patent also fails to provide any
teaching or suggestion of the method step of (or apparatus
for) "presenting the extracted information in a second
window wherein the extracted information is free flowing
which means sentences and paragraphs of the extracted
information flow without interruption in the second window
and any line break of the extracted information is handled
dynamically depending upon a column width of the second
window". Since the combination of the Rivette '479 patent

and the Reed patent fail to teach or suggest this claim element, the rejections are improper and should be withdrawn.

5.   Allowance of claims 1-58, as now presented, is believed to be in order and such action is earnestly solicited.   Should the Examiner be of the opinion that a telephone conference would expedite prosecution of the subject application, he is respectfully requested to telephone applicant's undersigned attorney.

Respectfully submitted,

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